

SIN

- To SINGE. *v. a.* [sangan, Saxon; *sengen*, Dutch.] To scorch; to burn slightly or superficially.
They bound the doctor.
Whose beard they have *sing'd* off with brands of fire. *Shak.*
You sulph'rous and thought-executing fires, *Shak.*
Singe my white head. *Shak.*
Drake, in the vaulting file of a soldier, would call this enterprize the *singing* of the king of Spain's beard. *Bacon.*
That neither was *singed* in the combustion of Phaeton, nor overwhelmed by the inundation of Denialion. *Brown.*
They leave a *singed* bottom all invol'd
With stench and smoke. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Singed the toes of an ape through a burning-glass, and he never would endure it after. *L'Estrange.*
Thus riding on his curls he seem'd to pass
A rolling fire along, and *singe* the grass. *Dryden.*
SINGER. *n. f.* [from *sing*.] One that sings; one whose profession or business is to sing.
His silencing was like an unskillful *singer*, he kept not time. *Shak.*
I gat me men *singers* and women *singers*, and the delights of the sons of men. *Ecc. ii. 8.*
To the chief *singer* on my stringed instruments. *Hab. iii.*
Thy heart no ruler than the rugged stone,
I might, like Orpheus, with my num'rous moan
Melt to compassion: now my trait'rous song
With thee conspires to do the *singer* wrong. *Waller.*
Cockbirds amongst *singing* birds are ever the better *singers*, because they are more lively. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The birds know how to *chufe* their fare;
To peck this fruit they all forbear:
Those cheerful *singers* know not why
They should make any haste to die. *Waller.*
The Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a chorus of *singers*. *Dryden.*
SINGINGMASTER. *n. f.* [sing and master.] One who teaches to sing.
He employed an itinerant *singingmaster* to instruct them rightly in the tunes of the psalms. *Addison's Spectator.*
SINGULAR. *adj.* [singularis, Latin.]
1. One; not double; not more than one.
The words are clear and easy, and their originals are *single* signification without any ambiguity. *Scut.*
Some were *single* acts, though each compleat;
But every act stood ready to repeat. *Dryden.*
Then these join'd with bold Pirithous came,
A *single* concord in a double name. *Dryden.*
High Alas,
A lonely desert, and an empty land,
Shall scarce afford, for needful hours of rest,
A *single* house to their benighted guest. *Addison on Italy.*
Where the poetry or oratory shines, a *single* reading is not sufficient to satisfy a mind that has a true taste; nor can we make the fullest improvement of them without proper reviews. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
2. Particular; individual.
As no *single* man is born with a right of controuling the opinions of all the rest, so the world has no title to demand the whole time of any particular person. *Pope.*
If one *single* word were to express but one simple idea, and nothing else, there would be scarce any mistake. *Watts.*
3. Not compounded.
As simple ideas are opposed to complex, and *single* ideas to compounds, so propositions are distinguished: the English tongue has some advantage above the learned languages, which have no usual word to distinguish *single* from simple. *Watts.*
4. Alone; having no companion; having no assistant.
Servant of God, well hast thou fought
The better fight, who *single* halt maintain'd
Against revolved multitudes the cause of truth. *Milton.*
His wisdom such,
Three kingdoms wonder, and three kingdoms fear,
Whilst *single* he stood forth. *Denham.*
In sweet possession of the fairy place,
Single and conscious to myself alone,
Of pleasures to th' excluded world unknown. *Dryden.*
5. Unmarried.
Is the *single* man therefore blessed? not as a walled town is more worthy than a village, so is the forehead of a married man more honourable than the bare brow of a bachelor. *Shak.*
Pregnation
Abhor'd all womankind, but most a wife;
So *single* chose to live, and shunn'd to wed,
Well pleas'd to want a comfort of his bed. *Dryden.*
6. Not complicated; not duplicated.
To make flowers double is effected by often removing them into new earth; as, on the contrary, double flowers, by neglecting and not removing, prove *single*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
7. Pure; uncorrupted; not double minded; simple. A scriptural sense.
The light of the body is the eye: if thine eye be *single*, thy whole body shall be full of light. *Mat. vi. 22.*

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8. That in which one is opposed to one.
He, when his country, threaten'd with alarms,
Shall more than once the Punick hands affright,
Shall kill the Gaulish king in *single* fight. *Dryden's Tragedy.*
To SINGLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To chuse out from among others.
I saw him in the battle range about,
And how he *sing'd* Clifford forth. *Shak.*
Every man may have a peculiar favour, which although not perceptible unto man, yet sensible unto dogs, who hereby can *single* out their master in the dark. *Brown.*
Do'st thou already *single* me? I thought
Gyves and the mill had tam'd thee. *Milton's Agamemnon.*
Begin, auspicious boy, to cast about
Thy infant eyes, and with a smile thy mother *single* out. *Dryden.*
Single the lowliest of the am'rous youth;
Ask for his vows, but hope not for his truth. *Prior.*
2. To sequester; to withdraw.
Yea simply, faith Basil, and universally, whether it be in works of nature, or of voluntary choice, I see not any thing done as it should be, if it be wrought by an agent *single* itself from consors. *Milton.*
3. To take alone.
Many men there are, than whom nothing is more commendable when they are *singled*; and yet, in society with others, none less fit to answer the duties which are looked for at their hands. *Hobbes.*
4. To separate.
Hardly they heard, which by good hunters *singled* are. *Sidon.*
SINGLESSE. *n. f.* [from *single*.] Simplicity; lucidity; honest plainness.
It is not the deepness of their knowledge, but the *singleness* of their belief, which God accepteth. *Hobbes.*
SINGLY. *adv.* [from *single*.]
1. Individually; particularly.
If the injured person be not righted, every one of them is wholly guilty of the injustice, and therefore bound to restitution *singly* and intirely. *Taylor's Rule of Living.*
They tend to the perfection of human nature, and to make men *singly* and personally good, or tend to the happiness of society. *Tillotson's Sermon.*
2. Only; by himself.
Look thee, 'tis so; thou *singly* honest man,
Here take the gods out of my misery
Have sent thee treasure. *Shak.*
3. Without partners or associates.
Belinda
Burns to encounter two adventurous knights,
At ombre *singly* to decide their doom. *Pope.*
4. Honestly; simply; sincerely.
SINGULAR. *adj.* [singularis, Fr. *singularis*, Latin.]
1. Single; not complex; not compounded.
That idea which represents one particular determinate thing is called a *singular* idea, whether simple, complex, or compounded. *Watts.*
2. [In grammar.] Expressing only one; not plural.
If St. Paul's speaking of himself in the first person *singular* has so various meanings, his use of the first person plural has a greater latitude. *Locke.*
3. Particular; unexampled.
So *singular* a sadness
Must have a cause as strange as the effect. *Denham's Sappho.*
Doubtless, if you are innocent, your case is extremely hard, yet it is not *singular*. *Female Quixote.*
4. Having something not common to others. It is commonly used in a sense of disapprobation, whether applied to persons or things.
His zeal
None seconded, as *singular* and rash. *Milton.*
It is very commendable to be *singular* in any excellency, and religion is the greatest excellency: to be *singular* in anything that is wise and worthy is not a disparagement, but a praise. *Tillotson.*
5. Alone; that of which there is but one.
These busts of the emperors and empresses are all very scarce, and some of them almost *singular* in their kind. *Addison.*
SINGULARITY. *n. f.* [singularitas, Fr. from *singular*.]
1. Some character or quality by which one is distinguished from others.
Pliny addeth this *singularity* to that soil, that the second year the very falling down of the seeds yieldeth corn. *Raleigh.*
Though, according to the practice of the world, it be singular for men thoroughly to live up to the principles of their religion, yet *singularity* in this matter is a singular commendation of it. *Tillotson's Sermon.*
I took notice of this little figure for the *singularity* of the instrument: it is not unlike a violin. *Addison on the 3.*
2. Any thing remarkable; a curiosity.
Your gallery
Have we pass'd through, not without much content
In many *singularities*; but we saw not
That which my daughter came to look upon,
The statue of her mother. *Shak.*
3. Particular

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4. Particular privilege or prerogative.
St. Gregory, being himself a bishop of Rome, and writing against the title of universal bishop, saith thus: none of all my predecessors ever consented to use this ungodly title; no bishop of Rome ever took upon him this name of *singularity*. *Hecker.*
5. Character or manners different from those of others.
The spirit of *singularity* in a few ought to give place to public judgment.
Singularity in sin puts it out of fashion, since to be alone in any practice seems to make the judgment of the world against it; but the concurrence of others is a tacit approbation of that in which they concur. *Scut.*
To SINGULARIZE. *v. a.* [se singulariser, Fr. from *singular*.]
To make *single*.
SINGULARLY. *adv.* [from *singular*.] Particularly; in a manner not common to others.
Solitude and singularity can neither daunt nor disgrace him, unless we could suppose it a disgrace to be *singularly* good. *Scut.*
SINGULAR. *n. f.* [singularis, Latin.] A sign.
SINGULAR. *adj.* [singularis, Latin.]
1. Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter.
My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this *singler*
Bounds in my fire's. *Shak.*
Captain Spirio, with his cicatrice, an emblem of war, here on his *singler* cheek. *Shak.*
But a rib, crooked by nature, lent, as now appears,
More to the part *singler* from me drawn. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The spleen is unjustly introduced to invigorate the *singler* side, which, being dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
In his *singler* hand, instead of ball,
He plac'd a mighty mug of potent ale. *Dryden.*
2. Bad; perverse; corrupt; deviating from honesty; unfair.
Is it so strange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a *singler* intent and purpose, whose forwardness is not therefore a bribe to such as favour the same cause with a better and sincere meaning. *Hobbes.*
The duke of Clarence was soon after by *singler* means made clean away.
When are there more unworthy men chosen to offices, when is there more strife and contention about elections, or when do partial and *singler* affections more utter themselves, than when an election is committed to many? *Whitgift.*
He professes to have received no *singler* measure from his judge, but most willingly humbles himself to the determination of justice. *Shak.*
These may be accounted the left hands of courts; persons that are full of nimble and *singler* tricks and shifts, whereby they pervert the plain courses of courts, and bring justice into oblique lines and labyrinths. *Bacon's Essays.*
The just person has given the world an assurance, by the constant tenor of his practice, that he makes a conscience of his ways, and that he seems to undermine another's interest by any *singler* or inferior arts. *South.*
3. [Singularis, French.] Unlucky; inauspicious.
Tempt it again: that is thy act, or none:
What all the several ills that visit earth,
Brought forth by night, with a *singler* birth,
Plagues, famines, fire, could not reach unto,
The sword, nor furies, let thy fury do. *Ben. Johnson.*
SINGULAR. *adj.* [singularis, Latin.] Absurd; perverse; wrong-headed.
A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the most *singler* and absurd choice. *Beattie.*
SINGULARLY. *adv.* [from *singler*.]
1. With a tendency to the left.
Many in their infancy are *singlerly* disposed, and divers continue all their life left-handed, and have but weak and imperfect use of the right. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
2. Perversely; absurdly.
To SINK. *v. n.* pret. *I sunk*, anciently *sank*; part. *sunk* or *sunken*. [sencan, Saxon; *sinken*, German.]
1. To fall down through any medium; not to swim; to go to the bottom.
Make his chronicle as rich with prize,
As is the oozy bottom of the sea
With *sunk* or wreck and sunken treasures. *Shak.*
In with the river *sunk*, and with it rose,
Satan, involv'd in rising mist; then fought
Where to lie hid. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
He swims or *sinks*, or wades, or creeps or flies. *Milton.*
The pirate *sinks* with his ill-gotten gains,
And nothing to another's use remains. *Dryden.*
Supposing several in a temple will rather perish than work, would it not be madness in the rest to chuse to *sink* together, rather than do more than their share? *Addison on the 11.*
2. To fall gradually.
The arrow went out at his heart, and he *sunk* down in his chariot. *2 Kings ix. 24.*
3. To enter or penetrate into any body.
David took a stone and flung it, and smote the Philistine, that the stone *sunk* into his forehead. *1 Sa. xvii. 49.*

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4. To lose height: to fall to a level.
In vain has nature form'd
Mountains and oceans to oppose his passage;
He bounds o'er all, victorious in his march;
The Alps and Pyreneans *sink* before him. *Addison's Cato.*
5. To lose or want prominence.
What were his marks?—A lean cheek, a blue eye and *sunk*. *Shak.*
Deep dented wrinkles on her cheeks she draws;
Sunk are her eyes, and toothless are her jaws. *Dryden.*
6. To be overwhelmed or depressed.
Our country *sinks* beneath the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gash
Is added to her wounds. *Shak.*
They arraign'd shall *sink*
Beneath thy sentence. *Milton.*
But if you this ambitious pray'r deny,
Then let me *sink* beneath proud Arcite's arms;
And, I once dead, let him poll's her charms. *Dryden.*
7. To be received; to be impressed.
Let their sayings *sink* down into your ears. *Lu. ix. 44.*
Truth never *sinks* into these mens minds, nor gives any tincture to them. *Locke.*
8. To decline; to decrease; to decay.
This republic has been much more powerful than it is at present, as it is still likelier to *sink* than increase in its dominions. *Addison on Italy.*
Let not the fire *sink* or slacken, but increase. *Alcibiades.*
9. To fall into rest or indolence.
Would'st thou have me *sink* away
In pleasing dreams, and lose myself in love,
When every moment Cato's life's at stake? *Addison's Cato.*
10. To fall into any state worse than the former; to tend to ruin.
Nor urg'd the labours of my lord in vain,
A *sinking* empire longer to sustain. *Dryden's Aen.*
To SINK. *v. a.*
1. To put under water; to disable from swimming or floating.
A small fleet of English made an hostile invasion, or incursion, upon their havens and roads, and fired, *sunk*, and carried away ten thousand ton of their great shipping, besides smaller vessels. *Bacon.*
2. To delve; to make by delving.
At Saga in Germany they dig up iron in the fields by *sinking* ditches two foot deep, and in the space of ten years the ditches are digged again for iron since produced. *Boyle.*
Near Geneva are quarries of freestone, that run under the lake: when the water is at lowest, they make within the borders of it a little square, inclosed within four walls: in this square they *sink* a pit, and dig for freestone. *Addison.*
3. To depress; to degrade.
A mighty king I am, an earthly god;
I raise or *sink*, imprison or set free;
And life or death depends on my decree. *Prior.*
Trifling painters or sculptors bellow infinite pains upon the most insignificant parts of a figure, 'till they *sink* the grandeur of the whole. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*
4. To plunge into destruction.
Heav'n bear witness,
And if I have a conscience let it *sink* me,
Ev'n as the ax falls, if I be not faithful. *Shakespeare.*
5. To make to fall.
These are so far from raising mountains, that they overturn and fling down some before standing, and undermine others, *sinking* them into the abyss. *Watts's 1st.*
6. To bring low; to diminish in quantity.
When on the banks of an unlook'd-for stream,
You *sunk* the river with repeated draughts,
Who was the last in all your host that thirsted? *Addison.*
7. To crush; to overbear; to depress.
That Hector was in certainty of death, and depressed with the conscience of an ill cause: if you will not grant the first of these will *sink* the spirit of a hero, you'll at least allow the second may. *Pope.*
8. To lessen; to diminish.
They catch at all opportunities of ruining our trade, and *sinking* the figure which we make. *Addison on the War.*
I mean not that we should *sink* our figure out of covetousness, and deny ourselves the proper conveniences of our station, only that we may lay up a superfluous treasure. *Regers.*
9. To make to decline.
Thy cruel and unnatural lust of power
Has *sunk* thy father more than all his years,
And made him wither in a green old age.
To labour for a *sunk* corrupted state. *Feaver.*
10. To suppress; to conceal; to intercept.
If sent with ready money to buy any things, and you happen to be out of pockets, *sink* the money, and take up the goods on account. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*
SINK. *n. f.* [sinc, Saxon.]
1. A drain; a jakes.
Should by the cormorant I'll be restrain'd,
Who is the *sink* o' th' body. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Bad